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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

MACMAHON'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

THE PRUSSIANS APPROACHING PARIS.

ST. DIZIER OCCUPIED BY THEM.

King William Reported at Rheims.

FATAL EPIDEMIC AT SEDAN.

AN ARMISTICE TALKED ABOUT

Wimpffen Sent to Treat with Bazaine.

The Latter Refuses to Entertain Proposals.

A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN ITALY.

Disposition to be Made of Conquered Territory.

Martial Law Declared at Havre.

STARTLING STATEMENT BY FAVRE.

An Alliance Offensive and Defensive between France and Russia.

Should Prussia Prove Exacting as to Terms of Peace, Russian Troops will March Straight Upon Berlin.

The Death of MacMahon a National Calamity.

The Parisians in Favor of Peace on Any Terms.

CAPITULATION OF METZ IMMINENT

Rumor that the Place has Already Surrendered.

Prim Working Against the Republicans in Madrid.

France Asks the Mediation of the United States in the Interest of Peace.

The Subject to be Considered at the Cabinet Meeting To-day.

FRANCE.

The Feeling in Favor of Peace.
Special to the Times.]

PARIS, September 8.—The general feeling favors peace. The journals speak openly of it, and as Prussia is not unreasonable, an armistice will soon be made. It is believed President Grant has offered mediation. The Republic was declared at Lyons some hours in advance of the declaration at Paris. Prussians in full uniform were seized in the square of the Odion last night. The Prussian army is massing within two or three days march of Paris.

Favre Warning Against the Republic.

A correspondent at Madrid writes that a committee of Republicans called on General Prim and demanded that Spain make common cause with France, and declare the Republic. Prim refused, and is taking measures against the Republican movement. He has in Madrid sixty pieces of artillery and 20,000 men.

Successful Sortie from the Garrison at Strasburg.

PARIS, September 8.—It is rumored that the garrison of Strasburg has effected a successful sortie, and that they have defeated the Germans in an engagement outside the walls. The dispatch announcing the battle and sortie comes from Belfort.

An Armistice Talked of.

The United States Government, through its Minister, E. B. Washburne, has recognized the Republic of France. The new government has received notification of the recognition. A strong feeling exists in diplomatic circles of this city that an armistice is imminent, and is even now being negotiated.

It is reported upon prominent authority that the Russian Minister, Count Kutzoff, has gone to meet the King of Prussia on behalf of the Provisional Government, and arrange for terms of mediation. It is probable that the Provisional Government of France will make the following diplomatic appointments: Minister to Belgium, Victor Hugo; Minister to England, Louis Blanc; Minister to Italy, Signor Cornschi.

St. Dizier Occupied by the Prussians.

PARIS, September 8.—The Prefect of Haut Marne announces to the ministry that St. Dizier has been occupied by the enemy. A force of about 2,000 has also appeared in front of Laon. A detachment of 1,500 Uhlans has repulsed there by the Garde Mobile, which occupies the citadel. Communications between Paris and Thann and Belfort have been restored, as well as communications between Paris and Mezieres.

Princess Mathilde Arrested for Carrying Off National Property.

The Princess Mathilde, whom captured near Dieppe, had an enormous amount of baggage, which excited the suspicion of the police, who, upon searching it, found that she had several large boxes filled with the national objects of art. All her baggage has been seized and a detachment of the Garde Mobile surround her domicil and keep a close surveillance on her movements.

Efforts at Mediation.

PARIS, September 8.—The *Journal de Paris* says: Notwithstanding it was at first announced that the efforts for mediation had failed, it now seems that the project may succeed.

Republic Proclaimed in Italy.

A dispatch from Marseilles says that a Republic has been proclaimed in Italy, but is not confirmed.

Fatal Epidemic at Sedan.

SEDAN, via BRUSSELS, September 8.—A fatal epidemic is now raging among the troops in and around Sedan. Both the armies are suffering from its ravages. It is of the nature of dysentery.

Recognition of the Republic.

PARIS, September 8.—Dispatches have been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from diplomatic representatives of the Republic of France, at London and Vienna, announcing that the Governments of England and Austria have formally recognized the Republic.

Minister Washburne had an interview with Jules Favre at which he announced that the American Government had recognized that after Republic of France. Favre was much moved, and grasping Washburne by the hand, he exclaimed: "I receive this notification with gratitude and profound emotion."

Prussian Cavalrymen in Paris.

PARIS, September 8.—Two Parisian cavalrymen, in full uniforms, wearing overcoats common to both armies, entered Paris with Vinoy's troops, explored the city all day, and were captured on the Rue Dauphin wearing their uniforms. They cannot be shot because they were uniformed and undisguised.

Armories Ovartasked.

Every French armory is now overtasked making and repairing arms, those on hand being generally worthless.

The Death of MacMahon Confirmed.

SEDAN, September 8.—MacMahon is dead. There is a great grief in consequence.

Jules Favre's Circular.

PARIS, September 8.—Jules Favre's circular is regarded in Paris as indicative of a desire to make terms with the Prussians.

Return of the Exiles.

PARIS, September 7, midnight.—M. Chesori, Pyat, Blanqtie, Tibaldi, Gustav Flourens and Lissar, who have been in exile from France, have returned, reaching the city this evening.

Napoleon's Allowance Slightly Overdrawn.

The Imperial family are charged with overdrawing their allowance to the amount of over 100,000,000 francs.

New Corps.

PARIS, September 8.—A new corps, called the Guardians of Peace, has been organized here.

American Recognition.

The *Journal Officiel of the Republic* prints a letter from Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, declaring himself authorized to recognize the French Republic, and offer the congratulations of the American Government and people, who hear, with enthusiasm, of the proclamation of the Republic unattended with bloodshed, and offer every sympathy for the great movement, which is big with results and happy for France and mankind. The letter, after recalling the traditional friendship between the two countries, closed with congratulations on the spirit of Jules Favre as Foreign Minister.

Jules Favre received all the employes in the foreign office, who called to pay respects to the new minister. Favre made a speech, thanking them for the kindness they expressed toward him. He would make no changes in the officers at present, as those accustomed to the business were too much needed. He demanded the devoted assistance of all in our national need.

Vinoy's Retreat.

Yesterday the Foreign Ambassadors had meetings with the Ministers. To-day General Vinoy appeared before the Minister and furnished explanations of his late march toward Paris. He apprehended that he was closely pressed by the advance of the Prussians during the whole march.

The Committee of Defense

Meets permanently. Nearly all the Deputies of the majority in the Corps Legislatif have left Paris. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the prefects of departments, bidding them think only of war and of the restoration of calmness and security, which are now alone productive of strength. Postpone every thought, says M. Gambetta, save that of national defense.

The official *Journal of the Republic* says no new loan is contemplated. Paris is provisioned for two months for two millions of men.

Martial Law at Havre.

HAVRE, September 8.—Martial law has been declared here.

Diplomatists from the Party of the Left.

PARIS, September 8.—It is contemplated to appoint as Embassadors from London, Vienna and Berlin active members of the party of the Left. No call for universal suffrage will be made until after the war is over. This seems the sentiment of the Paris journals. The French Ambassador to Constantinople has resigned. The French Yacht Club has given half a million francs for the wounded.

PARIS, September 8.—Reports are received from all parts that mediation in the affairs of the French and Prussia is contemplated. There is no cessation, however, in the efforts for national defense. The *Gaulois* says part of the Administration goes to Tours immediately, and if need be will go to Lyons and thence to Marilles.

It is reported the Committee installed in Lyons think of resisting the Government because it is too moderate.

Laon has been betrayed by the Prussians, who are marching on Paris through the valley of the Aisne. The journals say that as the forests of Fontainebleau and Chantilly will serve as a refuge for the enemy, they should be burned.

It is understood that in case of mediation Lord Lyons, the English Minister, Cevallin Negra, the Italian Minister, Monitor Olanaga, the Spanish Minister, and Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, will go to the Prussian King's headquarters.

Demonstration of Gratitude to the United States.

PARIS, September 8.—Great crowds of the Garde Mobile and citizens, carrying French and American flags, made a demonstration before the American Legation to-day of gratitude for the recognition of the French Republic by the United States. The letter of Washburne to M. Favre gives great satisfaction. The people seem persuaded that the American government will interfere in favor of peace.

Another Proclamation.

The following proclamation appears in extras, and is placarded in Paris:

"The country is in danger. In the presence of the enemy, all differences of opinion and all oppositions should disappear before the general safety. Governed be he who can retain personal desires or prejudices in such a supreme moment. The undersigned set aside all opinions save one that is: our duty to offer our most energetic and absolute assistance, and make no condition save that the Republic be maintained. Let us all be buried in the ruins of Paris rather than submit to the dismemberment of France. (Signed) Blanque, Lacambre, the Tridor brothers, Villentuve, Feguard, Lavrand, Pilhes and others."

The Death of MacMahon a National Calamity.

Special to the Times.]

PARIS, September 8.—The death of MacMahon is regarded as a national calamity. Canrobert has been wounded.

The Circular of Jules Favre

To foreign diplomatic agents, shows evidence of a design to treat with the enemy.

The Prussian Advance—Leon Summoned to Surrender.

PARIS, September 8.—The following official advices are made public: A dispatch from the Prefect of Aisne to Minister Gambetta, dated Laon, September 7th, says: A flag of truce preceding the corps d'armee from Rethel, Chateau Porion, and Rheims has just been conducted to the General commanding. The summons is in the name of the King of Prussia who left Rethel this morning. The advance guard of one corps should now be in the neighborhood of Corbeny. The reconnoitering party which was driven back yesterday belonged to this corps.

The Minister of the Interior has issued the following dispatch to the prefects of departments: "The enemy is advancing on Paris in three corps d'armee, one of which has arrived at Zerseens, in the department of the Seine, Seine et Oise. The head of this corps has summoned Laon, which shuts its gates and resists.

The Interruptions of telegraphic communications with Strasburg and Chateau Thierry, indicates the presence of the enemy at those points. Communication continues with Montzres, Epinal and Melhausen. There is no news from Bazaine. The death of MacMahon is not officially confirmed at Paris. The order of the prefect to the inhabitants is received with much indignation and profound indence. Assurances are given by the government that the city is abundantly provisioned for two months. The prefect of the Rhine sends word that Strasburg has been established between the committee which took the direction of affairs and order prevails. Esquiros has arrived at Marseilles, and was received with much enthusiasm by the citizens. The work of revision is actively going on in all departments. The Garde Mobile everywhere asks to be led to Paris. Many battalions are now here or on the march hither.

[Signed] "GAMBETTA."

PRUSSIA.

The Conquered Territory.

BERLIN, September 8.—That part of Lorraine now in the possession of Prussia, and all of Alsace will probably represent the territory to be demanded from France as indemnity to Prussia. The western frontier will begin at Esch, on the border of Luxemburg, flanking the river Moselle at about ten miles from the western bank, crossing that stream at Carnay, half way between Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, then following the course of the Moselle and Meurthe ten miles from the eastern bank of the latter to Mount Dopan. The south western frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the departments of the upper and lower Rhine, Haut and Bas Rhine. This district compresses Alsace and Saarburg, Saargemminnes, Metz, Thionville, Chateau, Salins, Phalbourg, Bitsche, Weissenburg.

King William at Rheims.

BERLIN, September 8.—King William arrived at Rheims on Monday.

The French prisoners are enthusiastic at the Emperor's departure.

Every attention and courtesy is shown to the Emperor, who is at Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel.

The Prussian Advance at La Ferte.

BERLIN, September 7.—Midnight.—The advance of the Prussian army has reached La Ferte, forty miles distant from Paris.

The French pickets are withdrawing slowly.

Queen Augusta's Cook to Serve Napoleon.

BERLIN, September 8.—The Queen has sent her *chef de cuisine* to the French Emperor at Wilhelmshohe.

BELGIUM.

Wimpffen Sent to Treat with Bazaine—The Latter Refuses to Listen to Any Proposals.

LUXEMBURG, September 7.—General De Wimpffen, the late commander of the French forces at Sedan, has been entrusted the capitulation of the fortress and the remainder of MacMahon's forces, having been empowered by the Prussians to treat with Bazaine, left for Metz, to explain the reasons which influenced the capitulation. He was accompanied by a body of Prussian cavalry under a General officer. Upon arriving at the foot of the walls of Metz, De Wimpffen, under cover of a truce flag, communicated with Bazaine, presenting in the strongest light the circumstances which necessitated the capitulation.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply to the suggestion for a capitulation of Metz, positively refused to listen to such a proposition, declaring that he will maintain his position inside the walls of Metz at the most extreme hazards.

Bazaine firmly refuses to treat upon any terms. General De Wimpffen will probably be compelled to return to Sedan with the object of his mission unaccomplished.

Palikao at Namur.

BRUSSELS, September 8.—Count de Palikao is at Namur, where throngs of French prisoners pass hourly.

Imperial Correspondence Seized.

BRUSSELS, September 8.—The entire Imperial correspondence has been seized upon the frontier. The Imperialists fear some serious revelations from the seizure.

A Handful Against Thousands.

BRUSSELS, September 8.—While the French troops come into Belgium by thousands, only a handful of Germans have thus far strayed over the boundary.

Flight of the Prince Imperial—Incidents of the Journey.

BRUSSELS, September 8.—The *Independance Belge*, describing the arrival of the Prince Imperial at Mons, says: He was attended by three persons, dressed in plain clothing, one of them being Captain Dupine, of the navy. There being no carriage at the station, the party took an omnibus to the Hotel de la Cornoon on the Grand Place, where a dense crowd had collected. The Prince showing some alarm, the landlord pacified him by saying, "Have no fears, Monsigneur; you are in a neutral, peaceful country, where no harm can befall you." After a hasty lunch the Prince left, thanking the host and attendants. He is greatly changed since he left St. Cloud, a fortnight ago. He looks very pale. Soon after the arrival of his suite, consisting of nineteen persons, the Prince left Mons for Ostend, whence Monday he sailed for England.

ENGLAND.

New Complications Threatened—Russia Prepared to March on Berlin.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 8.—The following report of the declaration by the French Foreign Minister comes to me from a private correspondent, whose position enables him to know the facts, and who guarantees the accuracy of his statements: Jules Favre had been applied to for a quasi official sanction of a Republican demonstration at Madrid, with an intimation to the Prince that he could be President of the Spanish Republic. Favre replied that the government of France will not at this moment make any movement to encourage a republic in Spain, and he would even prefer that it should not be declared. The reason which obliges us to refuse is that that Republicanism so spread would alienate and terrify Russia, and imperil the negotiations pending between the Provisional Government and Russia for an alliance offensive and defensive against Prussia, should the latter prove too exacting as to terms of peace. In other words, if this alliance takes place, and it is on the point of realization, Russia marches straight upon Berlin. She has already begun to arm and send troops to her western frontier. If you ask what can tempt Russia, Russia answers that the same military strength which Prussia has now directed against France will, sooner or later, be turned against Russia, with a view to acquire all the German provinces of Russia. My correspondent adds: "You may make use of this intelligence, for it cannot long remain a secret. It may be depended upon absolutely."

The French Fleet Accept the New Government.

Special to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, September 8.—Advices of on official character from Cherbourg states that the French Baltic fleet unanimously accepts the new government.

Parisians in Favor of Peace on Any Terms.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 8.—A letter from Paris, dated September 7th, midnight, says the city continues strangely calm, but underneath it is easy to discover a serious feeling of apprehension. There is beyond doubt a most decided desire for peace on any terms, in preference to subjecting the capital to the horrors and dangers of a siege, but everybody is afraid to talk of yielding. The circular of Favre is liked; it inspires with courage the doubting and undecided. The sombre weather has increased the depression.

The Uhlans are approaching fast. What effect their actual arrival will produce it is hard to say, but it is likely to be defiance, although if the question was honestly decided according to the wishes of the people, it would be submission. The great trouble is the want of organization. The mongrel bodies of troops have a scarcity of officers. In their dread of thieves and roughs the citizens all go armed. A notice to expel all women and children from the city is anticipated to-morrow. The exodus of strangers in every direction is increasing daily. The hotels are empty and theatres closed. Louis Blanc will be sent as Minister to England, Victor Hugo to Brussels, and Pelasan to Washington. The avennes near the arch of triumph are filled with troops and tents.

Minister Washburne, at an unofficial interview with Jules Favre, on Monday, solicited the liberation of all municipal officers and clerks. The government consented, and hundreds left yesterday and to-day with the passes of the American minister.

No gas will be used in the city in case of a siege, as the gasometers are all outside of the fortifications. Arrangements have been made to place electric lights at various points. The Emperor's carriages and horses are ready for them at an open carriage; after these two carriages something like prison vans, all marked Maision Militaire de Empereur, and containing no doubt the Emperor's staff. Then followed, some mounted by Imperial servants in liveries; the horses were magnificent animals, over sixteen hands high; the postillions wore jackets of the Imperial livery of rich scarlet waistcoats. There were relays of horses for the carriages and hacks, saddle horses and led horses, every one of great value and beauty. The Emperor, in Bavilliers and walked to the hotel. The crowd of people was enormous, but were kept off by the Belgian troops, French officers in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, strolled about. The Emperor appeared at a window, and the crowd cheered. The French prisoners were silent and motionless. Napoleon, it was thought, took his quarters and food at the hotel. The Emperor dines first, then his suite and the rest can dine together. At half past 6 o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by General Castelman, came to a door of the railway station. He seemed well, his face showing no emotion. Upon his left hand was a ring, and of the servant who led him out, he walked well. He wore a red kepe, embroidered with gold, and carried a cane. Castelman handed him, and he sat down out doors on the platform and wrote replies. He afterwards paced up and down the platform, smoking cigarettes and cigars, occasionally reading the *Independance Belge* until the special train arrived, when he departed.

Communication With Paris Insecure.

LONDON, September 8.—Communication with Paris is liable to interruptions at any moment. The shop-keepers of Paris, in the absence of Parisians, are hungry for the arrival of the Prussians.

It is reported that the Duke of Hamilton is preparing the Isle of Aaron for the residence of a member of the French Imperial family.

The continental money markets are extremely unsettled.

A Hospital Flag Floating Over the Tuileries.

LONDON, September 8.—A hospital flag, with a red cross in the center, has been elevated over the Palace of the Tuileries, which, with the garden attached, is declared national property.

Paul Cardal, Director General of the Postoffice, has gone to the United States on Government business.

The Terrible Prussians.

The journals have stories of horrible cruelties practiced by the advancing Prussians, who, it is said, shoot women on the roadside. Terrible reprisals are demanded by the Government.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Republicans to France.

MADRID, September 8.—All classes of people here are rejoicing over the effects of the declaration of Republic here have sent congratulations to the new government by telegraph. In view of the late important events the Consultant Cortes are called to meet on the 20th of September.

ITALY.

No Proclamation of Republic in Italy.

FLORENCE, September 8.—The reported proclamation of the Republic in Italy is false. All is quiet. The deputation from here has sent Garibaldi to Caprera. The Italian Republic. The report probably originated from this circumstance. Victor Emanuel has announced his ability to maintain order everywhere, including the Papal territory. Hased be.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

France Asks the Mediation of the United States in the Interest of Peace.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1870.

The State Department to-day received a dispatch from the Provisional Government of France, asking for the mediation of the United States in connection with the leading powers of Europe in the interest of peace and for securing such terms of settlement as France can accept with honor. The dispatch explains this to be a copy of a joint note addressed to all neutral European powers. The President expressed great satisfaction at receiving the dispatch, and the subject will be the chief matter for consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, as when Secretaries Fish, Cox and Robeson will be present. The dispatch of Minister Washburne, notifying the State Department of the political change in Paris, arrived Tuesday, and the receipt of our Government was first known in Washington outside the State Department through the press dispatches from Paris. The Department here declined to give any information whatever, and it has been throughout the day a matter of general comment in official circles, that for once the American press has been beaten by the foreign newspapers upon American news. The dispatch sent to Washburne was not regarded here as a formal recognition of the new government, but he was instructed to deal with it in his official transactions, and also to congratulate the leaders upon the prospects of a Republic. M. Berthenay is still recognized here as the French Minister, and he has presented several official papers to the State Department during the past week. No notice has been received of the appointment of any successor. It is expected that a formal reply to the request for the good offices of the United States will be forwarded by Secretary Fish to-morrow, that the Government will express its strong hopes of peace upon terms honorable to both parties. The President arrived on the early train and spent most of the forenoon at the State Department. Secretary Fish will reach the city in the morning. A Cabinet meeting will take place at noon, and the President now expects to return to Long Branch to-morrow night.

Sympathy for the New French Republic.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—The French Patriotic Aid Society have issued an address to their countrymen in Cincinnati, expressing sympathy for the new Republic.

The New French Government.

Major-General TROCHU, Minister of War, is fifty-four years of age. More than almost any other man he commands the present confidence of the French people by reason of his stern patriotism, his frank expression of opinion, and his honesty of purpose. Trochu is a graduate of St. Cyr, and has risen in the army by gallantry, playing an important part during the Crimean war and the Italian campaign of 1859. He is not a Republican, being suspected, indeed, of Orleanist tendencies. In a great measure he now controls the destinies of France. It is intense hatred of Prussia makes it probable that he will carry on the contest to the last.

PIERRE MAGNE, Minister of Finance, is sixty-four years of age, and, strange to say, a supporter of Imperialism. He was a lawyer, though never an orator. Much of his time has been devoted to finance and to public works and for many years he controlled the financial policy of the government, and managed the great loan of 1855. His great ability in this direction has probably led to his retaining the portfolio of finance, to which he was appointed on the retirement of the Ollivier Ministry.

JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction, is fifty-six years of age. He is a moderate Republican and a member of the Legion of Honor. He is distinguished for his devotion to the interests of the workingmen and the cause of public education. His scholarship is profound, and he has produced a number of works on serious and philosophical subjects.

GABRIEL CLAUDE JULES FAVRE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a fine Republican of the most ultra character, having taken active part in every revolution and in every movement towards a republican form of government since 1830. He is sixty-one years of age and a lawyer by profession, having been in active practice in his adopted profession of those who had become obnoxious to the Government. He was one of the political criminals so defended by him was Orsini, the originator of the attempt to kill Napoleon by hurling grenades in 1858. He has been constantly a Representative, and was Minister of Foreign Affairs under the empire. At last the wish of his life is fulfilled.

LEON GARMETTA, Minister of the Interior, is but thirty-two years of age. As the name indicates, he is of Italian lineage. His rapid advancement is due to his great intellectual force and to his persuasive power as an orator. Though a member of the bar, his chief distinction has been won outside of his profession. In sentiment he is a daring and aspiring Liberal.

JULES GREVY, President of the Council of State, a lawyer by profession and a man of great eloquence, is an uncompromising Republican. He is sixty years of age, and took part in the revolution of 1848, being appointed Liberal Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government. He is noted for his wisdom, probity and learning, as well as for his fidelity to liberal sentiments.

ETIENNE ARAGO, the present Mayor of Paris, is an enthusiastic Republican. He is in his seventy-second year of age, and the last surviving brother of the celebrated astronomer, Francois Arago. He began life as a dramatic writer, but soon entered also into political affairs, in which he has since been constantly engaged, writing, without ceasing his literary labors. He took an active part in the revolution of both 1830 and 1848.

ISAAC ADOLPHE CREMIEUX is a moderate Republican. He is seventy-four years of age, and of Jewish birth. He was early distinguished for the bar, and has long been one of the most distinguished advocates in France. He was Minister of Justice in 1848, he was Minister of Justice. Since the *coup d'etat* he has taken little part in public life. He is noted for his devotion to the interests of his fellow religionists.

HENRI ROCHEFORT, who finds himself so suddenly called to take part in the new Government, is by profession a journalist, and has been known as the Napoleon of journalism by reason of his outspoken and vehement denunciations of the Government of the Empire. He is fierce, and, when that was suppressed, through his new paper the *Marseillaise*. Rochefort is a man of smaller ability than of courage. He is neither profound nor brilliant, but a courageous, whose chief weapon is ridicule. He is a caustic and epigrammatic pen at his command.

LOUIS ANTOINE GARNIER-PAGES is an extreme Republican, and took part in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. At one time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and subsequently Minister of Finance. He is sixty-seven. Originally he was a broker, but he has since devoted his time to writing. He has made the history of the revolution of 1848, and has devoted much attention to financial and political reforms, these being subjects to which he has devoted much attention. As a deputy, he has come to be very keen on the finances of France.

ALEXANDRE GLAIS-BIZOIN is a strong Republican, and an ardent advocate of the principles of 1789. He is sixty years of age and is a lawyer by profession. Often returned as a Deputy, he has always been found in the extreme ranks of the Liberal party. Regarded with much disfavor by the Bonapartists.

EUGENE PELLETAN is a theoretical Republican, and a writer of brilliancy and philosophical essays. He is fifty-seven years of age, and by profession a lawyer. He became a member of the Corps Legislatif in 1863.

LOUIS JOSEPH ERNEST PICARD is a moderate Republican, and a lawyer of some distinction. He is forty-nine years of age. His political life dates from 1858, at which time he was elected to the Corps Legislatif.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A new and rich silver mine is reported as having been discovered in Rush Valley, about fifty miles west of Salt Lake.

One Hull has purchased an elevant residence in New York, where he will soon take his young bride to spend the winter.

The steamship Herman will sail next Saturday for Europe with the same cargo she had on board when the war commenced.

A party of about sixty dissatisfied Mormons took passage on a steamer at Omaha for St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday.

A boy named Daniel Barnes, aged thirteen, was fatally shot in Chicago, Wednesday evening. A boy named William Dwyre has been arrested on suspicion.

A great gale at Halifax, Sunday, occasioned much damage to shipping and property.

The City of Rogusa arrived at Boston yesterday, eighty-six days from Queenstown.

The American Protection Association at Philadelphia yesterday marched in procession 5,000 strong.

A brakeman named Amel Daniels, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad fell under the cars at Cincinnati yesteday morning and was instantly killed.

Large numbers attended the Hamilton county fair yesterday. The county display is thought to be the best ever seen at a county fair in Ohio.

On Wednesday last the Mayor of the city of Marshall and Police Justice Monmouth, Ill., were arrested and held in $1,000 each for riot, in wilfully destroying the property of Patrick O. Hamilton, of that city.

Samuel Barnes, a lad of thirteen years, and son of a widow, was killed Wednesday night, by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Wilsiam Doyle.

On Friday last, in St. Croix county, near Hudson, Wisconsin, Mrs. Lenchrue drowned her two children, set fire to her house and then took poison. The quantity of poison she took acted as an emetic, and thus saved her life. She claimed that her children were drowned and that she set fire by a mistake in the name to the house and then ran off, and that she took the poison under the agony caused by the loss of her children, but her story is not believed. Mrs. Lenchrue and her husband have always lived happily together, and she appears perfectly sane. The reason for the deed is therefore a mystery.

An excursion party left Long Branch yesterday for Toms River, New Jersey, and while crossing the bridge at that place the bridge gave way precipitating one hundred persons into twenty feet of water. Eight persons were drowned.

L. K. Martindale, of Iowa, supposed to be a cattle dealer from near Murray's Station, on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, was run over by the train on the Erie Railroad Wednesday night, and killed. The facts elicited at the coroner's inquest have the appearance of a suicide.

The steam saw mill of E. H. Roman and Burch, South Howard street, Baltimore, and the Inquirent foundry of G. W. Desser & Co., four small dwellings, were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $25,000. Small insurance. W. M. Jones was buried in the ruins.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1870.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The steam propeller Rob Jackett exploded her boilers off Pooth Amboy this morning, killing the pilot, Robert Brown, and the engineer and fireman, Terry. The hull and its tow were sunk.

TENEMENTS BURNED.

Five tenements in Mill street, South Brooklyn, were burned this morning. Loss $20,000.

NOW AT A PICNIC.

The Amity Society club of Harlem held a picnic at Melrose yesterday, which resulted in an indiscriminate fight, in which men and women were knocked down and seriously injured, one hundred and twenty of the leaders in the affair were arrested and committed this afternoon.

MADAME MARIE SEBACH,

The German tragedienne, arrived this afternoon.

OLE BULL

Has purchased a residence in this city, and will occupy it during the coming winter.

APPOINTMENT.

D. Lyman has been appointed Chief of the Division of Navigation, vice George Wood, deceased.

YACHT RACE.

The yacht race was won by the Palmer, beating the Cambria about seven minutes. The Sappheware third with the loss of her mainstop-mast and main-sail torn,

SECOND EDITION,

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Indian Agents.

Organization of a New National Bank in Kentucky, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1870.

Indian Agents Appointed.

As the result of the correspondence between Secretary Cox and the officers of the several missionary societies, the following persons, recommended to the Department for Indian agents, have been appointed: Seiden N. Clarke, of Illinois, for the Chippewas and affiliated bands, with the Indians of Red Lake and Pembina; Wm. T. Richardson, of Ohio, for the Indians around Green Bay; John P. Hartwell, for the Indians of Lake Superior; L. N. Woodruff, of New Jersey, for the Indians of Michigan.

New National Bank.

The Farmers' National Bank of Standford, Ky., completed its organization to-day, and the cashier certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, authorizing them to begin operations, was forwarded.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1870.

APPOINTED VICE ADMIRAL.

Rear Admiral Rowan has been appointed Vice Admiral.

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson is now acting as Attorney General.

CABINET MEETING.

The President is here, and will attend a Cabinet meeting to-morrow, after which he returns to Long Branch.

COLLECTOR BURTON,

At LaCrosse, has been designated as Assisting Collector of the Fifth district of Wisconsin.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Letters of Administration Granted Madame Lopez—The Order of the Garter Conferred Upon the Earl of Westminster—General Ochon, at the Head of the Carlist Movement, Refuses a Summons from Madrid, &c , &c.

Madame Lopez.

LONDON, September 8.—Madame Lopez has received a letter of administration in the matter of the estate of the late President of Paraguay.

Decorated.

The Marquis of Westminster will receive the Order of the Garter, made vacant by the death of Earl Clarendon.

Increase in Bullion.

LONDON, September 8.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £360,000 during the week.

Extension of Telegraph Lines.

LONDON, September 8.—The Austrian Government is expediting the land telegraphic system, in connection with the Indian cable.

Jewett's Appointment Sustained.

LONDON, September 8.—The appointment of Jewett, the Nationalist, to succeed Scott as Master at Rastle, is sustained by the press against his orthodox assailant.

Barcelona in Quarantine.

LONDON, September 8.—Advices from Spain say the province of Barcelona has been placed in quarantine.

Carlist Movement.

General Ochon, having been summoned to Madrid, refused attention, on the ground that he had placed himself at the head of the Carlist movement.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, September 8.—The steamer Cambria, from New York, was signalled to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 8, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 92; for account 92¾. American securities steady: '62s 89¾; '65s old, 87s 89¾; 10-40s 84; Stocks steady. Erie 19¾; Illinois Central 91¼; Great Western 24.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Cotton tending downward; sales 8,000 bales; uplands 9¼d, Orleans 9¾d.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat 10s 6d@10s 10d; red western No. 2 9s 4d@9s 8d; whiter 10s 6d.

Western flour 28s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 2s 8d. Oats 1s 11d@2s 1d. Barley 3s 2s@3s 3d.

Pork nominal at 120s. Beef nominal at 130s. Lard dull at 70s. Bacon 57s 6d@58s. Tallow for Cumbe-land; 47s for short ship. Rosin 14s 9d.

LONDON, September 8.—Tallow 44s 9d@44s 6d. Linseed oil 32s 6d.

FRANKFORT, September 8.—Bonds closed steadily at 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 8, morning.—Securities—Five-twenties 92¾.

PARIS, September 8.—Rentes closed at 53 francs.

POLITICAL.

BENNINGTON, September 8.—The returns show a large Democratic gain in the State. Woodford, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sunderland and Stamford elect Democrats to the General Assembly. Gardiner and Horribin are elected Senators from this county, the former by five majority, the latter by a majority of 300 in a hundred majority. The latter is a Democrat. The county Senator elected last year had a three hundred Republican majority. Horribin leads both tickets in this town.

SARATOGA, September 8.—The following is the Republican State ticket as nominated: Governor, Stewart L. Woodford; Lieutenant Governor, Sigismund Kaltenbrun; Secretary of State, Orlando M. Palmer, of Dutchess; Canal Commissioners, Absalom Nelson, of Erie (long term); Alexander S. Diven, of Chemung (short term); State Prison Inspector, John Parkhurst, of Clinton.

MADISON, September 8.—The Democratic Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second district, met in Watertown on yesterday. On the fifteenth ballot the vote stood: Atwood, 54; Hazleton, 12; Hazleton, 9; Bingham, 4; Boswell, 4; Hall, 4; when the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock.

DETROIT, September 8.—The Republicans nominated Gen. Thos. C. Sheldon for Congress in the Second District. The Democrats nominated Byron Ryded and N. B. Eldridge, in the First District.

CHEYENNE, September 7.—The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the territory. Jones, Republican, was elected delegate to Congress over Corlett, Democrat. Thomas Howe, wife of United States Marshal Howe, is the first lady voter voted for a delegate to Congress. The ladies voted generally throughout the territory. They cast 171 votes at the Cheyenne precinct.

SARATOGA, September 8.—The State Council of Temperance, to which the women have successful support to the Republican ticket.

TROY, New York, September 8.—The Republican Congressional Convention, which commenced its session yesterday afternoon, after forty-three ballot nominated Hon. George W. Hazleton, of Columbia county, for Congress. The conventions were Gen. Atwood, present incumbent, of Dane; Williams, of Rock; Bingham, Hall and Boswell, of Jefferson. After the ballot stood: Hazleton 72, Williams 17.

GENERAL'S ISLAND, Rush, of Viroqua, was this morning nominated for Congress by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Second district. Rush was a delegate to Baltimore, endorsing the policy of the National administration. Lacrosse, Monroe and Juneau counties opposes only, and expressing sympathy for the political success of the German cause, were adopted.

OMAHA, NEB., September 8.—The Democratic and Workingmen's State Convention made Sixth District of Wisconsin. Resolutions indorsing the policy of the National administration; favoring high tariff for revenue purposes only, and expressing sympathy for the German cause, were adopted. Platform was adopted.

OMAHA, NEB., September 8.—The Democratic and Workingmen's State Convention made nominations for a State ticket. The Democrats nominated John H Croxton for Governor. Both parties nominated G. B. Lake as candidate for Congress.

WORCESTER, September 8.—At the State Labor Reform Convention to-day the following ticket was nominated: Governor, Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Lieutenant Governor, James Pratt, of Springfield; Secretary of State, Samuel B. Pratt, of Boston; Attorney General, Charles Cornby, of Lowell; State Treasurer, N. W. Stoddard, of North Bridgewater.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The Republicans of New Jersey have nominated for Congress in the First District John W. Hazelton, and in the Third District Robert Ruding.

SANTE FE, N. M., September 5.—The elections for Representatives to the Legislature passed off quietly in this city to-day. The Democrats put up a full ticket in the field and the Republicans were consequently elected without opposition. Samuel B. Watrous, Leon Garcia, and Francisco Antonia Mestes were elected representatives.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, September 8.—A meeting of the stockholders of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company was held at New Haven yesterday. The contracts entered into by the Directors for the consolidation of the New York and New Haven, and the Hartford and New Haven Railroads, and for the leasing of the shore Line railway, were ratified. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Shore Line Railway was held at the company's office in New Haven to-day, to vote on the question of leasing the road, according to a resolution passed by the Directors, of shares adopted by the Board of Directors, of shares constituting the capital st

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. PREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE Reform Republican Executive Committee met at their headquarters yesterday. The meeting was largely attended, and the utmost harmony prevailed. It was unanimously resolved to enter upon a vigorous campaign. Arrangements were made to hold public meetings: On Thursday evening, September 15, in Allegheny Diamond; Friday evening, September 16, at the corner of Liberty street and Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh; on Saturday evening, September 17, in Birmingham, Diamond.

In its zeal to thrust the "utterly indefensible" Court House Job into the canvass as a live issue, the "organ" admits that Humphreys, Kerr, Taylor and Warre "all voted for" the special legislation whereby Eb. Williams got the Job, and at rates three and four times higher than other persons equally capable and responsible offered to do the work. A frank confession is said to be good for the soul, and there is hope for the "organ" yet. But what will the tax payers say?

"Now we have always insisted that the Ring had nothing to do with the last Convention."—*The Organ.*

Lovely innocent, you are right! "The Ring" (we thought you insisted that there was no Ring at all!) was nowhere. The Mackeys, the Ehrets, the Clelens, *et al.* were not in the Convention. It was only their counterfeit presentments that made their appearance in the Convention. The Ring took no interest. In fact there was no Ring, and never was! Lovely innocent! You are more lovely now than ever.

The report that comes to us from Paris, that Mr. Washburne, in an interview with Jules Favre, announced that the United States had recognized the Republic of France, is improbable. In the first place, there is no Republic in France to be recognized—more is the pity; and, in the second place, it is probable that the action of the President and Mr. Fish would be known here quite as soon as in Paris. It is not improbable that Mr. Washburne has expressed the interest with which the United States regard the movement's looking to a Republic in France, and perhaps indicated that we will be prompt to recognize such a form of government as soon as it is established there. On something like this we presume the dispatch is based.

The letter of Vice President Colfax, in which he announces his intention to withdraw from public life at the close of his present official term, leaves no room to doubt that such is his deliberate purpose. New men have been more spontaneously honored, and few leaders rendered greater service in the civic field, and Republicans throughout the land will read with regret the Vice President's letter. In it he expresses the belief that the East will expect the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with General Grant for President, whose nomination a second time he does not doubt. It is rather early to come to conclusions, but we have seen no disposition manifested in the East or elsewhere to separate the names which led us to victory in 1868.

The "organ" betrays in an especial manner its enmity towards Mr. Walton. But is harmless. Mr. Walton is going to be elected, along with the other Reform candidates. It is probable that he will even lead the list. It is one thing for the ring leaders to lose their decency and gather to procure the indorsement of the people. It is little more than a week since the "Regular" Ring ticket was put up, and as the time is, it has sufficed to demonstrate that *it cannot be elected.* Among the warmest supporters of Reform candidates are delegates to the "Regular" Convention. Large bets have been made on the election of certain Reform candidates. Some of these bets have been made by so-called "Regulars," who are already convinced of what will be the result, and are willing to make a little money by backing their opinions. These "straws" are worth a thousand times more than the waving of the "organ," whose special opposition to Mr. Walton and the Reform ticket is little less than ludicrous. This is not the year for the Rings to flourish.

The affliction carried to so many families by the war, the manner in which the conflict has been carried on by the French, the harsh expulsion of Germans from France, &c., have naturally had the effect to excite a feeling of intense resentment in Germany against the French nation. For many years it has been fashionable in France to ridicule and undervalue everything German from German cookery and food up to German literature and language. All this quite failed to provoke anything like a desire for revenge, but in the turn events have taken such things can hardly fail to be remembered by many of the conquerors. An Englishman visiting from Frankfort-on-the-Main, mentions the feeling fast growing in Germany "boding no good to France." On the 3rd of August, when the University of Berlin celebrated the memory of its founder, Frederick William III., the Rector, Professor Du Bois Reymond, as we learn from German journal, begged his audience pardon him for his French name. And the discourse which he delivered on the occasion, he declared that "the present much people do not belong to the present European family of nations, since in our case German) sense they are not a civilized people." Rector Reymond, like many of eminent men of Germany, is probably of Huguenot descent. As our readers remember, by the revocation of the edict of ntes alone fifty thousand Protestant illies were expelled from France and is gave Germany as well as England and erica many of their most valuable popution.

The Prussian armies will probably reach neighborhood of Paris by to-morrow or t day, when close siege will be laid to city. We cannot doubt the result. It not certain that resistance by the French l be serious, or, if so, protracted. The dic of events is likely to continue. Successful resistance to the powerful Prussian s will flush the victory conplates much more than the unquestionheroism of the Frenchmen. The armies MacMahon and Bazaine had that; l they had more: good leadership and plete equipment; and yet the soldiers one are prisoners of war, while the other ooped up. There will be no combating severe logic of the Prussians in this test. We doubt that Trochu intends stand a seige," and suspect that the ussians will be met by a peace messen-

Beyond that—what government in nce—what peace—by whom—who will tend to express an opinion? It is not ossible that though the Prussians get Paris with or without resistance, they not find the head of the government re. Ordinarily it would shock Frenchto have the head of the nation anthe line than in Paris, but it would be irely practicable, and under the umstances enterprising for the d of the new republic, while the Prusis moved in on one side, to re out on another, and set up somere close; so that the Prussians, ough they had captured Paris, ld really be no nearer the head of the ion than when they were at Metz. It not difficult to imagine how what is of the French army may lead the Prussians a merry dance yet. rance is really so disposed she can ly it as difficult for the Prussians to conquer her as the patriots in Cuba have the Spanish forces, though many times superior."

The "organ," with a short sightedness which personal government, such as Rings establish, at all times and in places betray, continues to defend the Court House Ring, more especially the Indexing Job. In fact, it does its best to substitute that Job for the Platform of the so-called "Regulars," and, with whatever of vigor it is able to summon, insists that the transaction shall be made an issue in the present canvass. We accept the challenge, and shall take pleasure in enlightening the tax-payers concerning the character of a Job which takes thirty thousand dollars out of their pockets for the benefit of the Court House Ring. The efforts of of the "organ" to make the transaction appear respectable do not change the real character a partiele. Tax-payers will remember that, failing to carry their points with Judges Hampton and Williams, the Ring waited till after the old law run out, and by a trick of special legislation whereby the Judges were dropped out, and the breakwater between the ring and the tax-payers removed, got the contract into their hands at a price three and four times greater than that for which equally capable and responsible persons proposed to do the work. All the "organ" has to say to this is that the gentlemen composing the Commission are respectable. We might answer that Mr. Hilands, one of the Commissioners, who, we believe, is also respectable, refused to sanction the contract or to have anything to do with the business, denouncing the transaction as "utterly indefensible." We might refer to the fact that Judges Hampton and Williams, whose respectability will not be questioned, refused to sanction it for similar reasons, and that it was consummated finally by a piece of legislation, "whirled" through under the engineering skill of Mr. Eb. Williams, to whom the contract was awarded for the joint benefit of the Ring. Now, the "organ" of the office-holders' ticket insists on making this transaction the issue in the present canvass. So be it. Let the people say whether or not they approve of the Job. It is not frequent that Tax Payers, especially at a moment when taxation is grinding them in the dust, deliberately approve of a Job which transfers from their pockets tens of thousands of dollars to support political hangers-on who were never yet suspected of an attempt to gain a living at any legitimate employment.

IN FRANCE.

A most complicated and perilous condition of affairs in France is disclosed by the dispatches. Not only there but even in this country many seem to have taken it for granted that the proclamation of a Republic would prove a key of deliverance. But a new government for a great nation cannot be inaugurated in a day or a week. It is easy for a few men who choose to take the lead at such a time, to proclaim that the old government is no longer recognized, and that another is preparing to take its place. In the nature of things the act is only a beginning which may be frustrated in many ways and may amount to nothing. From the mere names of the men who stand provisionally at the head of affairs it is evident that they do not represent the French people. Nothing but the *rage* of patriotism or revenge, it should seem, could induce the nation to recognize them for a while as the central direction of *efforts* in resistance of the invaders. It remains to be seen whether any such spirit has been provoked among the people, and probably a large proportion of them would prefer submission to the foreigners before subordination to such rulers. To organize a republican government in accordance with the real sentiments and wishes of the nation is impossible in the presence of five hundred thousand or six hundred thousand invaders carrying on hostilities. If a Government could be thus organized and were necessarily compelled

s T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO R. JONES & CO.)

WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

ANKERS,

UY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

vernment Securities,

D, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

EST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

y Loaned on Government Bonds
est Market Rates.

ers Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
BONDS and GOLD.

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ANKERS,

DEALERS IN

ERNMENT SECURITIES,

st Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

LD BONDS,

OF THE

Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

EE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

rner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

NANCE AND TRADE.

URSDAY EVENING, September 8, 1870.

l monetary affairs we have no im-
changes to report. Most of the old
port money easy, but would rather
s should be light in their demands,
them—the banks—are low in their
means, and are letting out sparingly.
de market is pretty well taken care of
okers, who find ready sale for well in-
per at the customary rates.

is a quieter feeling in the New York
The excitement over the startling
road has, in some measure, subsided,
thinks it doubtful whether there
y further conflict of arms between
and France, notwithstanding the
rosch of the King's invincible col-
Paris. The expectation is that there
practical sense in the Provisional
ent at Paris to make peace upon
ich will be acceptable to Germany
being oppressive or humiliating to
This being done, the civilized world
l to leave the question of the endur-
sibility of the so-called French Re-
sprovised yesterday, to be settled, as
sudden and intensely impulsive rev-
or the last eighty years, in the same
ssarn ner declared by time to
ing in Paris. Our private informa-
ns, is that the Provisional Directory
s to no other result than peace with-
fighting. The revolution, says one
has been accomplished, but the "at-
awful. To talk of dying in the last
the last man, while the Prussians
nch soil," is simply frenzy.

Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol-
notations of Government bonds in
s to-day, as furnished them by Jay
o., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
Jan '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
do '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
do '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
do Nov. '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
do '65	110½	110	110½
do '67	110½	110½	110½
do '68	110½	110½	110½
do 10's	109¾	109¾	109¾
do 5's	114¾	114¾	114

. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth
d Wood street, quote United States
n New York to-day as follows:

	113½
1862	114
1864	114¼
1865	114¾
	114¾
ary and July, 1865	110½
ary and July, 1867	110½
ary and July, 1868	110½
fic Railway	112
fic Railway, 6's, 1895	114

lowing table, made up from dis-
ersed in J. W. Kennedy's Stock
ollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave-
the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold,
arious sessions of the New York
ange during the day:

$1,000.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
	94¾	95¼	95¼	95¼
	94¾	95¼	95¼	95¼
	92¾	93¼	93¼	93¼
		134	134¼	
	92¾	93¼	93¼	93¼
	108½	108½	108½	108½
	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾
	112¾	113¼	113¼	113¼
	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
			51¾	
	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
	112¾		112¾	112¾
	109¾		109¾	109¾
	109¾		109¾	109¾
	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
			109¾	
	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

ison between yesterday's and to-
g quotations shows the following

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
nson	95¾	96¼	¼	
ific R.	94¾	95¼	½	
	34¾	34¾	¼	
	20¾	20¾	¼	
	108¾	109¼	½	
ral	134½	135¼	¾	
	92¾	93¼	½	
ific	112¾	113¼	½	
	62¾	62¾	¼	
	76¾	76¾	¼	
	51¾	51¾	¼	
	34¾	34¾	¼	
	112¾	112¾	¼	
	109¾	109¾	¼	
	109¾	109¾	¼	
	40¾	40¾	¼	
	109¾	109¾	¼	
	114¾	114¾	¼	

nkee and St. Paul Railroad Com-
t completed, for the accommo-
r immense grain traffic, a new
ber La Crosse terminus. It is
the La Crosse *Republican* as a
of workmanship from engine
A 100-horse power engine, in a
illing mill in the north end of the ele-
ope) the machinery. The eleva-
with special reference to rapid
tion from barges to cars, although
storage is about 125,000 bushels.
of receiving from barges and de-
cars 50,000 bushels of wheat in
,000 bushels per hour, or 1,000
twelve minutes. Six different
an work at the same time.

ing of the stockholders of the
& Co. Express Company on Sep-
as voted to reduce the capital
,000,000 to $5,000,000, the reduction
exchanging three shares of the
he new stock. The notice of the
he Stock Exchange was given
change of share certificates will
on as the new certificates can be
ably about the 10th of October

ND GENERAL MARKETS.

HE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
EVENING, September 8, 1870. }

here seems to be a general lull
, not that business is stagnant,
to the even unchanged rates
eived for all the principal arti-
gh commerce and trade. Many
eve that the mighty events
Europe would unsettle our
mercantile interests, and in a
devange and unsettle home
ness has not been the case.
in so small a degree
y perceptible. Every depart-
reports a good business for the
ll are hopeful of the future.
are laid in, well assorted, and
wants of the retail trade; and
t country merchants can have
supplied in this market on as
nas in any other city in the

, unsteady and lower. Both the
ss are amply supplied, and re-
de, though buyers are still shy,
ff for better terms. Receipts
00 bbls. Grain is arriving freely
weak and tending to lower fig-
es are firm and unchanged, and
e said of bacon and provisions.
et is still well stocked with all
es, but we do not pretend to
. As before remarked, you can
y and take your choice.
ares the wholesale prices, un-
oted:

market continues to be well
receipts since our last were 411
are inside the wide range of
lors $1 50@2 50@2 75; choice lots
rels.
emand is improving, with an
n first hands. We note sales
nois $8 cent. 87½; refined 85
, $ lb. Pearls 9@9½c. Potash
.

The market was dull; the sup-
e demand small. Sales were
at 11@12c $ lb.
D—Sales Pennsylvania
or brands sold at $6 50@7 00 $
.

he market was steady with a
sales city barrels $2 25@2 75;
.
e market is still abundantly
ce has been no decline. Irish
$ bushel, and Jersey sweets
.

derate demand; sales Prunes
at 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 $
sins 16@18c $ pound.
—Banner, 14½ cents, $6 00 per dozen.
@2 $ cans, $6 00 per dozen.
@2 $ can. Inactive; nothing
y or clover. Plaster is also
ding the receipts were light.
ally at $4 10@4 20 per bush.
-The stock on hand is not a
ties are selling in a small way
c salves, 5@6c. Apples 5@6c,
upwith the demand.
ere is a better demand, and
@7c $ lb.
selling in a regular way at 3@
.
quote hickwines at 9c; reefs,
, proof $1 05.
demand for good butter for ex-
y and prices are rather more
e selling at 22@25c $ lb; packed
.

OFFER—Sales Hummel's $1 25
.
ales of No. 4 at 5½@5¾ $ lb.
No. 3 at 6@6¼c; oatmeal A and B, $ barrel, 50 lbs $3 50; half barrels of 100 lbs at $2 25.

EANS—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered $2 40@3c; country $2 60@2 75, store rates being:

Peaches, 3-hoop $ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop $ doz $11; do No. 2 $ doz $9; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards $ doz $2 75.

CHEESE—There is an active demand for cheese, and prices, though no higher, are very firm. We note sales of Western Reserve at 12½@13c; Factory Western at 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c $ lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain since our last pool up as follows: Oats, 325 sacks; rye, 74 sacks, barley, 180 sacks; wheat, 180 sacks; corn, 122 sacks. In the present state of the market it is difficult to arrive at the exact quotations; we may say, however, that prices tend lower. We give the following as the nominal rates: Wheat—red $1 25@1 28; strictly prime quality $1 25; white $1 30@1 35; choice amber would bring the same as white. Oats—mixed firmer; prices unsettled and difficult to quote correctly. We are reported sales from first hands at 44@46c; resales 48@50c. Corn is held firmly, being generally above the views of buyers; the market is nearly bare. We quote nominally at 88@90c. Rye—the market was quiet; prices remain unchanged. We can report sales at 80@82c. Barley firm with a good demand for prime quality of spring at $1 10@1 15; fall $1 20; inferior descriptions are not wanted.

GROCERIES—There was a steady market with a fair trade demand, and rosy prospects for the future. We continue to quote as the current rates:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c $ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13c; extra C 13¼c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12¼c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ¼c $ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c $ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden Rod 60c per gallon and lower grades 40, 50@60c $ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Dealers report a good trade and prices firm and unchanged. The following are the ruling figures: Shoulders 14½c; ribbed Sides, 17c; clear Sides, 18c; breakfast bacon 20c, Sugar Cured Hams, 24@25c; Dried Beef, 18c. C. and canvassed 24@24½c; leaf lard 16c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $29 50.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

SALOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 $ bbl.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22½@30c $ lb.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 $ bbl.

CHICKENS—Young chickens seem to be getting old—at least the supply is growing by degrees beautifully less; prices, however, are about the same—40@50c $ pair. Old hens and roosters fetch the prices agreed upon.

PEACHES—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good article coummands readily $2 50@3 $ box; inferior lower.

CEMENT—Market steady; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 $ bbl; Louisville at $2 50@3 $ bbl.

FEED—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Shorts $1 00 $ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 $ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 $ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 $ bush; bran, $1 00 $ cwt; whitefish, $4 50 $ bbl; middlings $1 80 $ cwt.

HAY—The first is well supplied. The demand was less active. We can report sales from wagon at $12@13 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9½c $ lb for rendered.

LARD OIL—Trad fair, and prices unchanged No. 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22, No 2 lard oil $1 05@1 10 per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati are No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 880 per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—The demand is fair, the mills selling as following: In barrels $6 $; in sacks $4-10.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 9½c; family, 8½c.

FLOUR—Whilst the market may be reported as steady, it is decidedly weak, and prices are barely maintained. The most of the demand is for low grades for consumption, and buyers take no more than suffices for their immediate wants. The market is well supplied. New wheat flour sells from store at $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $7 00; good winter brands, bakers, $6 25@6 75; Snow Flake $7 00. Mills: National, white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern) bbls $6 50; sacks $6 40; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 50; sacks $6 30; Palmetta, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40; Diamond "A" $7 60 in bbls, in sacks $7 50; Diamond Star, in bbls, $6 90; sacks $6 65; Union City, bbls $6 75—sacks, $6 40; Graham $6 50 $ bbl; rye flour $6 50.

FISH—There is a dearth of good pea nuts, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Wilmington, raw, 9c bunch, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00. Tennessee, raw, $2 25@2 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There is a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $6 50 $ doz, No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

TOMATOES—Sales are regularly made at $1 50@1 75 $ bush. The supply is not equal to the demand.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 10c $ lb.

FISH—The market continues to be well supplied. There was a moderate demand for home purposes at the following rates: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 $ barrel; No 2 at $16 50@18; No 3 at $13 50@14. Salmon $17; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1, $2 75; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 in White fish $8 50, Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 $ cwt.

BARLEY—Sales have undergone no change; we can report sales at 88@95c for good yellow.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note; regular lots were disposed of at $1 01 $ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, September 9, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market opened moderately firm. At the close there was less indication to purchase, buyers offering lower figures. This did not meet the views of sellers, who were holding out for previous prices. We can report a limited number of sales, in 1,000 bbl lots, as the following quotations: Sound September 104½c; October or November 10c; sellers' option, all year, 95c; buyers option all year 11c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls. S. O. September	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000 bbls. S. O. September	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000 bbls. S. O. September	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000 bbls. S. O. September	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,000 bbls. till October 15th. S. O.	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000 bbls. till December 1st, S. O.	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000 bbls. all year, S. O.	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000 bbls. lower creek, spot	93½	93½	93½

REFINED.

The market was dull, prices being in favor of purchasers who were not very anxious to invest. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot or September 20½@20¾c; October, November and December, 20½c; B. O. all year, 20½@20¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 8.—The *Herald* says: The oil market was quiet to-day with a slight decline in prices, and buyers offering from five to ten cents below the bids of the night previous. During the latter part of the day, upon the lower creek, there were bids at $3 about all with sellers at $3 10@3 15. Upon the upper creek the ruling bid was $3 25, with sellers at $3 50.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 30
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 25
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 25
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
5,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., all year	3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 50
200 bbls lower creek	3 50
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 30
1,000 bbls Pithole	3 30

NEW YORK, September 8—Closing 7—Crude in bulk—there is small supply, and a few hold prices very firm at 14½c for spot delivery; sales 250 bbls at 14½c; 1,000 for October at 14½c. Refined opened at 27c, spot delivery, and 26½c balance of the month, but afterwards there was more disposition to sell, and prices eased off; sales 1,000 bbls for September; 2,000 do for October; 2,000 do on private terms; 2,000 do at 26¾c, and 2,000 do at 26¾c, closing at the lowest figure; 2,000 for October at 26¾c; 2,000 for November at 26¾@26¾c, and 2,000 bbls S. O. all year at 27c. Petroleum—Refined strong; dull; opened and closed weak; sales 6,000 bbls refined standard white at 26¾@26¾c, closing at 26¾c; also, 5,000 bbls October, and 2,000 do October and November, on private terms.

SHAMROCK, September 8. Market quiet and unchanged, at $2 25 on road.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Market rather weak at 26¾c; standard white 26¾@26¾c; crude 16½c in bbls—25½c bulk.

OIL CITY, September 8.—Market is quite and nominal, at $2 45 for lower creek, and $3 75 for Oil City delivery.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 8.—Market dull; at 64@? 00.

TITUSVILLE, September 8.—The market is quiet and nominal upon upper creek. No transactions yet. $3 25@3 25 nominal bbls.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 8.—Market very quiet and dull; no buyers, although sellers are plenty, and offers at $3 20@3 25; sellers asking $3 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 8.—The new well struck on the J. S. McCrary farm yesterday is furnishing from 200 to 300 bbls per day. It is owned by Cady and Thompson.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Market easier—crude 14@14½c. Refined 26¾@26¾c for September.

ROUSSVILLE, September 8.—Market opened quiet and firm; sales at $3 00@3 05; asked $3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—September 26¾@26¾c; October and December 25½c asked. Crude 12½c. Market steady.

OIL CITY, September 8.—Lower creek $3 40@3 45. Oil City $3 90.

NEW YORK, September 8, 3:00 P. M.—Market dull; crude 14c; refined—1,000 bbls sold at 21c; Philadelphia—2,000 bbls September at 26¼@26¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 5:00 P. M.—September refined sales at 26¾c; November and December 25½c. Crude 12½@12½c. Market steady.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
F A Bates	222	F A Bates	296
Parker Bro	84	Hamer Wilkins	89
J L Goodwin	148	H W C Tweedle	89
James Wilkins	222		
Total	476	Total	1,772

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

J B Barbour to E L Goodwin, 148 bbls; Treat & Porterfield to Jas Wilkins, 90 do; C D Arnold to Bates, 222 do; L W Young to Fisher Bro, 84 do; D C Hamilton to H A Bates, 296 do; H W C Tweedle, 89 do; F & B Pet co to Jas Wilkins, 123 do.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 1,347 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Mesmer, H & Co, 666 bbls to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Kalston & W, 288 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Union Refining and Storing Co, 1,230 bbls to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Hoddahip & Co, 50 bbls to E A Hibbs, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined for week.....2,481

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Brooks, B & C, 138 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 331 bbls to J B Huddey & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments.....469 bbls.

Statement of Refined Oil Shipped East via W. P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co, 526 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
National Refining Co, 157 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J C Kirkpatrick, 137 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros, 196 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J M Reiter, 300 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J M Reiter, 2 & co, 311 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
M Kelley, 304 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Union, Marvin & Co, 172 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Pennock & Benson, 50 bbls lubricating to J C Dando, Philadelphia.
Total shipments for the day.....2,337 bbls.
No shipments west.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Wool—There has been less doing, but prices are well maintained. About 90,000 lbs sold in lots, through to manufacturers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 69½c; X 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 42@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 36@38c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27½@29c, coarse and medium unwashed 33@36c; combing and delaine washed 51@56c; tub washed 52@56c for choice, and 49@50c for half lots; pulled wools sell at 56@60c for lambs and super.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 8, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Par.
FREIGHTS—20 to Oswego on wheat.
FLOUR—Transactions light and market without change.
WHEAT—Quiet and 2c lower; sales at 95@96c for new No 3; 99@99½c for new No 2; 98@99c for old do, closing at 99½c for new No 2; options sales were 95@96c, closing at the inside; this afternoon the market was firm and quiet; No 2 sold at 98½@99c cash and seller last month.
CORN—Opened firm; sales of No 2 at 41½c cash and seller last half, closing quiet at 41½@41¾c for future delivery; sales of No 2 at 41½c cash; this afternoon the market was firm and quiet; No 2 sold at 41½@41¾c cash and seller last month.
OATS—Closed at 32½@33c cash; 32½c seller September and 34½c seller October.
RYE—Quiet at 69@69½c for No 1.
BARLEY—Firm at 87½c for No 2.
PROVISIONS—Dull at 8c for iron bound.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork weak at $23 50 cash and $22 50 seller December; lard inactive and nominal at 15½c; meats quiet at 12½c for dry salted shoulders, 14½c for rough sides, 16½@16¾c for short rib middles, and 16½c for hams.
CATTLE—Without essential change in values; receipts large.
HOGS—Supply fair, the principal inquiry being in on New York direct; no change in prices.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 681 bales at 19½c for middling uplands. Receipts 1,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 24,000 bbls; sales 10,500 bbls at 4 75@5 00 for superfine; 5 05@5 45 for good to choice do; 5 50@6 00 for superfine western; 6 05@6 75 for good to choice do; 5 95@6 00 for common to medium extra St. Louis; 6 05@6 75 for good to choice do; 6 80@7 00 for trade brands extra St. Louis. Rye flour heavy; sales 200 bbls at 4 25@4 50. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales 700 bbls at 3 20@3 40 for Brandywine; 3 25@3 30 for Jersey; closing at 3 20@3 30 for Brandywine. Wheat—Receipts 20,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at 1 25@1 26 for spring; 1 27@1 28 for amber winter; 1 28@1 29 for white Genesee; 1 30@1 31 for amber winter and white Genesee; 1 32@1 33 for white Kentucky. Rye dull and heavy at 80@81c for Canada; 82@83c for Western. Barley quiet and steady at 1 10@1 15 for two-rowed; 1 20@1 25 for four-rowed; 1 30@1 35 for choice four-rowed State. Barley malt quiet at 1 30@1 35. Corn—Receipts 30,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at 70@71c for new mixed Western; 72@73c for new yellow Western; 74@75c for new white Western. Oats—Receipts 20,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush at 45@46c for Western; 47@48c for State. Coffee quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bags Rio at 21½c; 1,000 bags Laguayra at 21½c. Sugar steady; sales 500 bbls at 9½@10c for Porto Rico; 10½@10¾c for Muscovado; 11@11½c for refined. Turpentine firm at 46c. Pork heavy; sales 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for new mess; 23 50@24 00 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls mess for September at 23 50@23 75; 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for October; 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for November; 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for January; 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for February; 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for March; 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for April; 1,000 bbls at 23 50@23 75 for May. Beef dull and heavy; sales of 100 bbls at 12 50@13 00 for plain mess and 13 50@14 00 for extra; 100 bbls at 14 00@14 50 for extra India mess. Beef quiet at 22@23 for prime mess. Mid quiet at 12½c for new. Lard heavy; sales of 1,000 tierces at 15½c for prime steam; 15¾@15¾c for kettle rendered. Butter dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 22@25c for Ohio; 26@28c for State; 28@30c for Western reserve; 30@32c for Chicago; 32@35c for Illinois; 35@38c for Orange county; 40@45c for selected State. Cheese dull and heavy at 12@13c for fair to prime. Petroleum steady at 14½c for crude, and 26½c for refined. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton 3-32d; flour 5s; steam 5s; wheat 5d; corn 5d; pork 37s 6d; lard 37s 6d; cheese 37s 6d; tallow 37s 6d; all per steamer. Freights to Liverpool dull; flour 5s; steam 5s; wheat 5d; corn 5d; pork 37s 6d; lard 37s 6d; cheese 37s 6d; tallow 37s 6d; all per steamer. Freights to Liverpool dull and heavy for shipping grades. Wheat dull and heavy for No 2 spring at 10½d; No 1 spring at 10½d; winter red western at 10½d; amber do at 10½d; white do at 10½d; No 2 red winter at 10½d; No 1 do at 10½d; white do at 10½d; No 2 spring at 10½d; No 1

The Daily Commercial.

AMONG THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Up Mt. Washington by Rail.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial

The traveler among the White Mountains has now four methods of ascent offered him. If he have sufficient muscle, "wind" and energy to induce him to foot it, he will have chosen probably the pleasantest, and undoubtedly the safest, mode of reaching the summit. It is, perhaps, needless to say that comparatively few adopt this plan; in fact, the amount of exertion which such an undertaking involves could not be made by a majority of those who take the trip. Yet every summer there are several parties who camp out among the mountains, and who think very little of a tramp to the Tip-Top House and back. These parties are mostly made up of students from some of our Eastern colleges. They certainly could select no better region if they wish to obtain recreation, freedom from restraint, pure air, delightful temperature, and an endless variety of unsurpassed scenery. If the tourist wishes to ride he may go by carriage, coach or rail. It is not a great many years since Ethan Allen Crawford rode the first horse to the summit of Mt. Washington, and his neighbors looked with even greater wonder and admiration than they do now upon the contrivance of Mr. Marsh, by which the pleasure-seeking public are enabled to ride up the mountain with all the comforts which railroad traveling of the present day affords.

This is the first season that trains have been run with anything like regularity, and, of course, since this is the case, the road is not a late invention, they are continually adding improvements, so that undoubtedly it will be even better in a year or two than it is now. Being a perfect stranger in that section of the country, I made many inquiries about the different ways of ascending the mountain. This seemed to be the most desirable, and, as I afterwards learned, it is the most popular way of making the journey.

There are three hotels, from which you can ascend the mountain by rail and return the same day. They are the Crawford House, the White Mt. House and Twin Mt. House. It was our good fortune to stop at the last-named hotel, where we received better accommodations and attention than could reasonably be expected.

Having fortified ourselves with a good breakfast, we started at half-past seven o'clock on one of the finest mornings which we have had there this season. The distance from our hotel to the railway station is eleven miles—and the mode of conveyance is the stage coach. It is a ride of one hour, and a most pleasant everywhere as it is now in New Hampshire, it is not to be wondered at that the old lodes protested against the coming into disuse. When traveling for pleasure and in search of scenery in a country abounding in beautiful scenery it is certainly more enjoyable than rattling along in badly ventilated cars at the rate of thirty or forty miles per hour; yet remembering the severe and disagreeable jar, dust and general acquaintance was soon formed. The universal topic of conversation was the ascent of the mountain—was it safe or not? One lady asked all the questions she could invent of every one who had been so far, but no one could convince her, and after she found that she could not how far, she refused to go at all, and thus missed the most interesting ride in the world, and one of the grandest scenes in America.

Some little time had elapsed when I went into the engine house to see how soon the locomotive would be in condition to start. There was not an evidence of steam, but I was comforted by the assurance that they only had to raise 120 pounds. Here I saw Mr. Dodge, the gentlemanly and accommodating manager of the road who explained to me the construction of the engine. The principal points to be noticed are the following: The engine is one of 20 horse power (if I remember rightly), and, as has been mentioned, carries 120 pounds of steam. In ordinary locomotives the crank turns the driving wheel; but as great power is required in this case it has a shaft which carries its opinion. This pinion works into a cog-wheel, which has four times the number of feet contained in the pinion. The utmost speed that can be obtained is about four miles per hour, and the amount of water converted into steam on the short journey of three miles is forty barrels; the engine stops several times to obtain fresh supplies. The track upon which the trains run has three rails—two smooth, one on either side, and a cog rail in the middle. The outside rails are there to support the cars, while the cog rail is that upon which alone they depend for motion and for safety. It is constructed entirely of wrought iron. Conceive a ladder about four inches wide, with rungs one-and-a-half inches in diameter and about three inches apart—all, as I said of wrought iron—and you have a rail strong enough to support any pressure, gradual or sudden, which can be brought to bear on it. We have now everything necessary to drive the load up the mountain, yet there are few who would dare to make the ascent of such an arrangement. The first question which presents itself to the mind is—what provision is made to secure against slipping. It is here that the greatest ingenuity is displayed. First there is a strong ratchet-wheel, running into the cogs which. There is another that prevents the pinion from turning backward. On the whole, between the driving-cog-wheel there is a large wheel, on this there is a broad belt which runs around a strong enough brake to stop the engine. Besides all these there are cylinders carry piston rods which move pistons in air cylinders, and these are so arranged that by the very action of the wheels all movement is rendered impossible. Moreover, all these arrangements for stopping are attached to the cars as well as to the engine, and the engine pushes the cars without any fastening between them. Of course the car couldn't slide unless the engine did, and, there being no connection, if anything should happen to the engine the cars are safe. That we must all leave because they were compelled to shift the cars. The reason was at very satisfactory, but the command was peremptory; and amid great confusion the passengers came out. As soon as our car was detached it was switched off on to a side track, and, more to change the time, and for the first time was full.

The stage coaches in which we rode were the finest of the kind I ever saw. They were each drawn by six horses (the youngest of which the driver said was the oldest seven years old), the second off-horse was seen to stagger and tremble violently. In the time than it takes me to write the word he had jumped down, run to the horse and cut his mouth. Instantly the animal seemed better, and in a minute or two was again on our way again. Of course the driver was taken A dozen others were asked him while he was closely watching the off-horse. We had gone only a mile further when the horse was seized again. This time he would have fallen before the driver reached him, but he not have been upheld by the harness which was connected with the other horses. The driver unhitched him and his mate and started back with him to a well about a half mile distant. Before going he threw across a small boy whom he hired to take charge of the horses. It is to be hoped that said small boy realized the responsibility he assumed; for from the excitement which prevailed among the passengers that he never got that "epileptic" creature to the place agreed upon, unless he hitched the other invalid's tail and thus set a new style of tandem. The other four horses seemed to be that somnolency to which unusual was demanded of them, as they went to work with a will. A ride of five miles brought us to the mill gate. Here our driver was delighted to learn that notwithstanding the numerous coaches from the other hotels had just gone in. The distance from the toll-gate to the station is six miles. The road is a very good one, but so narrow that it is extremely difficult for teams to pass; thus it happens that the teams which are loaded for a gate first is sure to get to the station first. Barring the settlement at the toll-gate, and in a few moments had come up with the other coaches, which, of course, he could not pass. The ride to the station was beautiful and picturesque, but there are few remarkable objects worthy of mention which you may see in riding over some other roads in this mountainous region, as, for example, that between Plymouth and the Profile Houses. There is, however, one place well worth seeing, the falls of the Ammonoosuc. The coaches all unloaded and we went to take a look and give the locomotive a breathing spell. Just where the water descends the bed of the river makes a sharp turn, and in consequence of the whirlpool, as you might call it, has worn a great basin in the solid rock. The stone itself is almost white, and the water in the basin, though it has an emerald hue, is so clear that you can readily distinguish any small objects at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. Once more in our seats we met with no further casualty or wonder, and at half past ten o'clock the first car which we were due, we arrived at the station. It was evident to every one that there were too many passengers for one car, so the instant the coach came up the occupants hurried and pushed each other into the front car. In ordinary railroad trains the advantage in point of time gained by riding in forward cars is not appreciable, but here it was quite an object, inasmuch as a locomotive is necessary to each car. Passengers would know how much time would elapse between the starting of the first and second trains. With as much haste, then, as politeness allowed, I sprang into the front car to secure seats for myself and company. I found it already well filled, and as I stood in the doorway and looked along the car I saw just one vacant seat. In the hasty glance which I had cast, I could not but notice that every one was watching me with a peculiar and somewhat mirthful expression of countenance. The smile of expectancy must have broadened into a grin of satisfaction, for when, at the next moment I found myself sprawling at full length over one lap—what peals of laughter greeted my ears. I picked myself up, proceeded carefully to the vacant seat, and in a few seconds was in the turn enjoying the discomfiture of succeeding victims. Men, women and children all displayed alacrity as they entered, and as no one was hurt, the repeated change of countenance from an expression varying with each person to the same look of embarrassment and mortification in a stranger who made the scene grow more and more ludicrous until the car seemed full. In no more could get even standing room. The explanation is as follows: The car is intended to run on an inclined plane; consequently, if the seats are to be level they must be made on a floor which rises like a stair case. Now the car was lying at the foot of the mountain and on *level, or very nearly level track*, so that the floor presented the same appearance as a pair of stairs in a horizontal position. Any one walking over them in this position must, of course, walk on the edges—a matter requiring considerable care. In entering the car no one seemed to suspect the peculiar construction of the floor, and consequently everybody stumbled.

We had got comfortably settled, and were anxiously awaiting the moment when we should commence this novel and seemingly dangerous mode of ascent, when the conductor entered and informed us that the baggage might be left to secure our seats, but that we must all leave because they were compelled to shift the cars. The reason was at very satisfactory, but the command was peremptory; and amid great confusion the passengers came out. As soon as our car was detached it was switched off on to a side track, and, more to change the time, and for the first time was full. In a few moments our car was pushed forward again, and the passengers, eager to be off, once more took their places. Apparently everything was ready—all we did not start. After waiting patiently about ten minutes I went out to see what was the cause. The locomotive—"Lizzie," the locomotive—the George Stephenson—had sprung a leak; they could not raise a pound of steam. Poor George! he was in reality, as well as in thought, in advance of the rest of the world on his favorite question, but he had become old rog," and amid the anathemas of an ungrateful though affluent people he was compelled to retire once more to the locomotive shop. Fortunately "Hercules" was on hand to lend us his giant strength, but his services on former days had marred the beauty of his person, though as his action was still perfect, and the symmetry of his muscles unimpaired, Mr. Hall had withdrawn from the eyes of mortals for a brief space, and was now about to issue forth freshly adorned with glittering bands of brass, a helmet of polished iron and a bright coat of rust—paint.

As soon as the passengers learned that they were compelled to wait some time longer they began to spread themselves around, and the women addressed themselves to finding out if there was one old gentleman who must have spent the greater portion of his life in mating their scrapbooks pretty. Fortunately for him as he could carry conveniently, and furnished a very good substitute for a pocket. The young folks whom he gathered around him. Some of his boys looked very much pleased, and the confidence which they reposed after another would begin, and the state of perplexity in which they ended, caused a great deal of merriment amongst them. Happily, the people, by common consent, set aside all formality and general acquaintance was soon formed. The universal topic of conversation was the ascent of the mountain—was it safe or not? One lady asked all the questions she could invent of every one who had been so far, but no one could convince her, and after she found that she could not how far, she refused to go at all, and thus missed the most interesting ride in the world, and one of the grandest scenes in America.

Some little time had elapsed when I went into the engine house to see how soon the locomotive would be in condition to start. There was not an evidence of steam, but I was comforted by the assurance that they only had to raise 120 pounds. Here I saw Mr. Dodge, the gentlemanly and accommodating manager of the road who explained to me the construction of the engine. The principal points to be noticed are the following: The engine is one of 20 horse power (if I remember rightly),

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted—L. N. Clark.
Business for Sale—Postoffice Box 479.
Property for Sale—J. J. Anderson.
Republican Meeting—Twenty-first Ward, Sept. 13.
Girl Wanted—97 Roberts street.
Horses for Sale—Lockhart & Co.
Steam Fitter Wanted—N. L. Robinson & Bro.
Boarding—J. B. H.
Girl Wanted—Room 13, Rush House.
House Wanted—W.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Opera House—Courier of the Alps.
Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Iron City Park, September 12.
Masonic Hall—Presentation Entertainments.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Partner Wanted—Dr. H. Russell.
Notice—Peoples' Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
Agent Wanted—F. B. Driscoll.
Agent Wanted—B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Note Lost—C. Benerlin.
Pocketbook Lost.
Lard Oil—F. Sellers & Co.
S. C. Dried Beef—F. Sellers & Co.
Republic—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Beaver Seminary—Begins September 13.
Beaver Seminary—Rev. R. T. Taylor.
To Spring Manufacturers—A. H. Howand.
Warehouse for Rent—151 Wood street.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute—Begins September 13.
Iron Works for Sale—Dilbridge & Co.
Allegheny City Park Bonds for Sale—W. M. Porter.
Plant's St. Louis Flour—T. C. Perkins & Bro.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
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Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Pupils Received—L. D. Buckingham.
Livery and Sale Stables—R. H. Patterson & Co.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Dwelling House to Rent—Inquire on premises.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Eagle Drug Store—Dr. P. Heid.
Agent Wanted—W.

OHIO NEWS.

There are now 1,039 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The annual meeting of the Ohio State Spiritual Association will be held in Cleveland, commencing on the 9th instant.

Subscriptions to the amount of $70,000 have been obtained for the Portsmouth agricultural works.

The early mowed meadows of Portage are producing an uncommonly fine second crop in some instances fully equal to the first.

The total value of real estate and buildings in Columbus, under the reappraisement, is $21,644,672. The value of the real estate in the county outside of the city is $19,937,362; total for city and county, $40,981,834.

A young gentleman from Sioux City came to Dayton a few days ago and married a young lady of the same place. Having procured a span with friends, they started for their home in the West. At Toledo the young bride began to show signs of sea-sickness, and on arriving at Chicago she was a raving maniac. The unhappy bridegroom did everything in his power to have his wife restored, but all failed, and sadly he returned to the home from which he had a few recent days, so gleefully departed.

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The Lima *Gazette* thus tells how a man lost his whiskers: On Monday John H. Nye enjoyed the quickest shave of his life. He leaned over the railing of the bridge on Sycamore street, and used to pride himself somewhat upon a luxuriant growth of black whiskers. He does not do it to much now. While operating one of the planes he chanced to look down, became gid therein, and gave strong promise of taking the balance of the man along. To which Nye, objected, and put his objections into practical shape. As it became apparent that something must be done, and quickly, John braced himself and tested the strength of the fabric on each side of the bridge, and he braced himself the more firmly, when all the hair upon his face, from the roots to the ends of the roots, and left that part of his face as bare as it was the day he was born. He experiences no inconvenience from the loss of his whiskers, except a soreness of the place where they were pulled from.

Assistant Marshal A. C. Smith, in taking the census of Jefferson township, Adam's county, discovered a lady one hundred and twenty-three years of age. Her name is Jane Johnson. She was an eye witness of Braddock's defeat,

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers..... HENDERSON & CANNING.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 9, 1870.

Benefit of Annie Waite.

Who will appear in conjunction with W. H. LEAKE, in the thrilling three act play of the

Courier of the Alps.

Louise Baudin..... Annie Waite.
Eustache Baudin..... W. H. Leake.

To conclude with the laughable sketch of a

CONJUGAL LESSON.

From Annie Waite to W. H. Leake.

Programmes Monday morning. Saturday Evening—Benefit of W. H. LEAKE. Monday Evening—The Irish Comedian JOHN COLLINS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

FRED. ALEX..... Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, September 5th. Houses crowded nightly to witness the glorious impersonation of that favorite actress,

THREE MORE NEW STARS,
MISS KITTY ONEIL, H. W. FAGAN,
JIMMY CLARK.

VIVIAN sings the Original Song,
Grand Family Matinee Saturday, at 2:30.

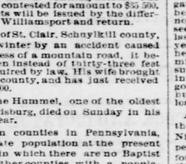
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S Great Golden Menagerie

HENRY BARNUM..... Manager.

The Largest, Most Costly, Most Interesting and Most Instructive Exhibition on the Globe, will exhibit at
INTERSTATE FAIR, on the
IRON CITY PARK,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
September 13th, 14th and 15th

Doors open on Tuesday from 8 A. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Wednesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Admission to the Menagerie 50 cents. Children under 9 years, 25 cents. Visitors to the MIDDLE RING will be admitted to the Park without paying for chasing Fair tickets.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

It should be distinctly understood that this is NOT A CIRCUS, but a Colossal Exhibition of Living Wonders, and most complete Zoological Collection ever brought together under one roof. Every animal mentioned in this city list will be found in the Menagerie, and the public may rest assured that no pains or expense have been spared to procure the most and everything of the kind that could be collected together for the inspection of the public.

Mr. Van Amburgh, Menagerie has been for years a favorite with the public, and has been acknowledged to be the most complete Zoological Collection extant, and this year is larger and more complete in every department than at any previous time. Entirely free from all vulgarity, and in point of decency, and eminently instructive to the humblest mind, mammoth exhibition offers to old and young an opportunity for viewing the rarest varieties of the animal kingdom such as is not likely to occur again for many years.

MASONIC HALL.

GRAND PRESTIDIGITORIAL

Presentation Entertainments

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, September 5.
THE GREAT AND ONLY

SILVESTER,

Assisted by Miss ANGELIQUE SCHOTT, will offer to the amusement lovers of Pittsburgh his astonishing programme of Entertainments, changing each evening his great specialties, the Talking Lion, Marvel of Nature, Masks and Faces, Blind Readings, and the Mysterious Enchanted Canopy.

100

Costly and Beautiful PRESENTS will be distributed to the audience at the close of each Entertainment.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

Tickets of Admission—50 and 25 cents; to be had at Meller & Howe's Music Store, No. 53 Fifth avenue.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

GEO. W. FRASIER, Advance Agent.

PLUMS! PLUMS!! PLUMS!!!—WILL receive this day a Large Lot

CHOICE PLUMS,

Also, PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, &c.

HENRY REA, Jr.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾.

NEW YORK, September 8—P. M.
MONEY.

Wall street is dull. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. on call, with the bulk of the business at 5 per cent.

STERLING.

Nominally 109¾@109¾. There has been, however, a large amount of bills drawn against collateral and some held at 109¾ to get gold currency on time.

GOLD.

The gold market was firmer at one time this afternoon, and advanced to 114¼ on telegrams from Washington that there was a split in the Cabinet, Fish and Boutwell being opposed to the recognition of the French Republic. Later in the day the price declined to 113¾ on higher quotations for bonds at London, and the last transactions were at 113¾. The opening rate was 114, and the closing rate 113¾@113¾. The Secretary has been purchasing 1.5d to-day at 2 per cent., and for carrying 1 per cent. Exports $2,000,000. Clearances $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm but quiet. Coupons of '81, 111@111¼; 1862, 112¾@112¾; 1864, 111¼@111¾; 1865, 111¼@111¾; new, 110 @110¾; 1867, 110@110¾; 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40's, 109¾@ 110; currency, 111¼@111¾; Central Pacific 85's. The earnings of the Central Pacific Road for July were $783,000, and for August $806,000, a large increase over the same month last year. The Secretary has accepted $1,000,000 of bonds; the amount advertised for was $2,000,000, which is significant as showing a disposition on the part of the Secretary to use his influence to keep the market steady. Total bids $8,887,000, awards were made to the amount of $6,000,000.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and steady. Missouris 6's, gold Tennessees 62, new do 60¾, Virginias 61¾, and North Carolinas 51¾; new do 35.

ADVANCE IN FARES AND FREIGHTS.

At a meeting of the officers of the trunk roads the rates on all fares and freights have been advanced on the basis of 25 per cent. on through rates to Chicago. It is stated that a corresponding advance will be made this week. To Buffalo the present rates are $7.50 first; $5.62 second; $3.75 third class. To Cleveland they are $10; Dayton $11.12; Cincinnati, $11.87; Indianapolis, $12.62; Chicago, $15; Quincy, $17.50; St. Louis, $18.75; Indianapolis, $16.50; Peoria, $14.25; Quincy, $16.50; Chicago, $17.25; Milwaukee, $17.25. The above rates are enforced by rail, and the rates by lake and canal to Chicago are 75c above the old rate. The Lake Michigan ports will remain on the old rate. The rate is Chicago to Liverpool, 66c, the former price.

STOCKS.

Upon the above announcement and unusually heavy purchase of bonds by the Government, advanced from ½ to ¾, and closed strong, though finally weak. Canton, 49½; Quicksilver, 39½@39¾; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 39½@39¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 24; Pacific Mail, 49½@49¾; Wells-Fargo, 112; American, 80; United States, 84; Pacific Express, 84; New York Central, 196; New York and Erie, scarce at 29; Erie, 23½; do preferred, 53; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 134; Reading, 102½@102¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135½; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern, 75½; do preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 97½@98; Ohio and Mississippi, 30½; Wabash, 82¾; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 94½; Atlantic and Terre Haute, 21; do preferred, 45; Chicago and Alton, 112¾; do preferred, 112¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92½; Cleveland and Hartford and Erie, 33½; Burlington, 130; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 90.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $64,428,931; currency $12,594,395.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Cattle—The receipts of beeves for the two days of last week were 3,000 and 200 at One Hundredth street; quality poor, half lady of the best; 10@12c for inferior to fair, and 12½@13c for good to really fat cattle on sale; the price several reached 13½c; market dull; no poor Texans offered, sold at 9½@10c; 1,000 head on sale this week at Chicago she was a raving maniac. The unhappy bridegroom did everything in his power to have his wife restored, but all failed, and sadly he returned to the home from which he had a few recent days, so gleefully departed.

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Of the eight heavy stone piers for the new railroad and wagon bridge over the Mississippi river, at Davenport, three are already finished. The fourth will be finished in three or four days, and the fifth be commenced immediately.

The bridge over Stone river, on the Tennessee and Pacific railroad, has been completed, and train have passed over it. On Thursday last a horse attempted to cross the bridge in a buggy. The horse became frightened by young Roseinger, the driver, who was driving. On looking to see what had become of young Roseinger, he discovered him in the middle of the stream, terribly mangled but still alive. Through his fright he had fallen from the train from the bridge, and took him in his arms and carried him home a distance of a mile, leaving the team standing in the road. On arriving at the residence of the afflicted parents medical aid was at once summoned, but the young man was beyond the reach of human aid, and died at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. Deceased was about fourteen years of age.

The Lima *Gazette* thus tells how a man lost his whiskers: On Monday John H. Nye enjoyed the quickest shave of his life. He leaned over the railing of the bridge on Sycamore street, and used to pride himself somewhat upon a luxuriant growth of black whiskers. He does not do it to much now. While operating one of the planes he chanced to look down, became gid therein, and gave strong promise of taking the balance of the man along. To which Nye, objected, and put his objections into practical shape. As it became apparent that something must be done, and quickly, John braced himself and tested the strength of the fabric on each side of the bridge, and he braced himself the more firmly, when all the hair upon his face, from the roots to the ends of the roots, and left that part of his face as bare as it was the day he was born. He experiences no inconvenience from the loss of his whiskers, except a soreness of the place where they were pulled from.

Assistant Marshal A. C. Smith, in taking the census of Jefferson township, Adam's county, discovered a lady one hundred and twenty-three years of age. Her name is Jane Johnson. She was an eye witness of Braddock's defeat,

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Beer, Harry M., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Criner, E. A., Muscatine, Iowa	3
Genocho, Mrs. Mary, Milton, Pa.	3
Hopewell, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Spahn, L. H., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Winch, A., Philadelphia, Pa.	3

September 9th.

ESCAPES.—James K. Polk Harkins and John Dougherty escaped from the workhouse without leave on Wednesday.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.—A sermon by Rev. F. A. Noble, on "Individual Responsibility, from the text, "And Jacob was left alone," appears in the *Christian Radical* of this week.

BRIDGE BURNED.—The express train coming east on the Panhandle road Wednesday night, was detained four hours, by the burning of a bridge eight miles this side of Steubenville.

GONE UP.—Ben Golden and John Dolfit